

WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, March 02, 2004

Hide?	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>
		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	((quer\$ or search\$) near8 (internet\$ or web or www)) same ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1[ti,ab]	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(quer\$ or search\$) same ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	53

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 9 of 16

File: USPT

Oct 2, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6298341 B1

TITLE: System and method for generating domain names and for facilitating registration and transfer of the same

Detailed Description Text (33):

Referring now to FIG. 5A, depicted therein is a screen shot of a WWW site view provided within a WWW browser client (e.g., MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER V.5.0) running within a personal data processing system such as personal computer or user system 102 (FIG. 1). In particular, screen shot 500 shows an accessed web site (i.e., a domain name generation and registration service and system) having the domain name (uniform resource locator--URL) www.whoisplus.com which is noted at address space 501. The content received from the domain name service and system is provided in browser content manifestation window 502. Content manifestation window 502 shows a web site view whereby a user may enter search terms (root terms) 504 into an online form which the present invention uses to search for available domain names and to generate candidate domain names. Additionally, the user may enter an email at which he would like to receive search results e-mail correspondence from the domain name service and system. The user also may select, at pull down box 503, the types of domain name formats that may be available. For example a user may want the term "tax" to appear with other terms separated by hyphens (e.g., "tax-money.com") or otherwise and, the user may select a top level domain such as ".com" or other top level domains. Although screen shot 500 show only four (4) entry fields for search terms (terms to be concatenated with other pre-established terms, etc.), the present invention is not so limited; to the contrary, any number of root terms could be permitted as a matter of design choice.

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L3: Entry 3 of 16

File: USPT

Feb 11, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6519589 B2

TITLE: System and method for generating domain names and for facilitating registration and transfer of the same

Detailed Description Text (33):

Referring now to FIG. 5A, depicted therein is a screen shot of a WWW site view provided within a WWW browser client (e.g., MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER V.5.0) running within a personal data processing system such as personal computer or user system 102 (FIG. 1). In particular, screen shot 500 shows an accessed web site (i.e., a domain name generation and registration service and system) having the domain name (uniform resource locator--URL) www.whoisplus.com which is noted at address space 501. The content received from the domain name service and system is provided in browser content manifestation window 502. Content manifestation window 502 shows a web site view whereby a user may enter search terms (root terms) 504 into an online form which the present invention uses to search for available domain names and to generate candidate domain names. Additionally, the user may enter an e-mail at which he would like to receive search results e-mail correspondence from the domain name service and system. The user also may select, at pull down box 503, the types of domain name formats that may be available. For example a user may want the term "tax" to appear with other terms separated by hyphens (e.g., "tax-money.com") or otherwise and, the user may select a top level domain such as ".com" or other top level domains. Although screen shot 500 show only four (4) entry fields for search terms (terms to be concatenated with other pre-established terms, etc.), the present invention is not so limited; to the contrary, any number of root terms could be permitted as a matter of design choice.

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)**End of Result Set**

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L2: Entry 6 of 6

File: USPT

Dec 26, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6167449 A

TITLE: System and method for identifying and locating services on multiple heterogeneous networks using a query by type

Abstract Text (1):

A computer-implemented method and apparatus for identifying and locating computer network services. The invention gives an application the ability to search for network services in a manner independent of the network communication protocol used by the network. The invention can thus operate as a layer of abstraction between the Transport and Network Layers and the Application Layer of the Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) Reference Model of network architecture and suite of protocols. The invention gives the client application the ability to browse for network services based on the type of service (such as remote file access, mail, Web, domain name registration, etc.), rather than having to know the name or location of the service or the underlying network communication protocol used by the service. Some of the contemplated service name identification protocols used to find the requested types of services include Internet-related protocols such as Domain Name Service (DNS) and Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), as well as Service Location Protocol (SLP), running on top of the Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	automat\$ near8 (domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration)	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	((quer\$ or search\$) near8 (internet\$ or web or www)) same ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1[ti,ab]	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(quer\$ or search\$) same ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	53

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		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	l1 same (availab\$ or unavailab\$ or valid\$ or invalid\$)	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	l8 and registration\$	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	5659729[uref]	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	5659729.pn.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	6009459[pn]	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	6298341[uref]	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	automat\$ near8 (domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration)	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	((quer\$ or search\$) near8 (internet\$ or web or www)) same ((domain adj name) near8 (register or registered or registration))	16
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L1: Entry 39 of 53

File: USPT

Nov 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6148289 A

TITLE: System and method for geographically organizing and classifying businesses on the world-wide web

Detailed Description Text (7):

The first level of localization is achieved by limiting URLs to registered domain names 106. IPLink extracts domain names from the New URL database and then queries the InterNIC database 122 where records of registered domain names containing company name, contact, street address, and Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are kept. This InterNIC database can be accessed through the Unix whois(1) command. YPLink merges the InterNIC address database 108 with the Yellow Pages data 110. This process is described in detail below.

CLAIMS:

6. A method of classifying a document published by a source on a portion of a network, comprising the steps of:

electronically receiving a document;

based on the document, determining a source which published the document; and

assigning a code to said document based on whether data associated with the document published by the source matches with data contained in a database,

wherein said step of determining a source includes:

extracting a domain name from a predetermined uniform resources locator (URL) database;

querying a registered domain name database for storing registered domain names; and

merging addresses from said registered domain name database with predetermined data.

L1: Entry 39 of 53

File: USPT

Nov 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6148289 A

TITLE: System and method for geographically organizing and classifying businesses on the world-wide web

Detailed Description Text (7):

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L1: Entry 37 of 53

File: USPT

Jan 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6182227 B1

TITLE: Lightweight authentication system and method for validating a server access request

Detailed Description Text (3):

As Web server 12 is assumed to be accessible via the public network, its second level domain identifying information is registered in a trusted shared resource 15. A representative trusted resource is the InterNIC WHOIS server, which has an associated database 17. InterNIC is a cooperative activity between the National Science Foundation and Network Solutions, Inc. The InterNIC's WHOIS service provides a way of finding e-mail addresses, postal addresses and telephone numbers of those who have registered "objects" with the InterNIC. Using WHOIS, one can determine the person or persons who actually administer a particular site. In particular, WHOIS includes the online database 17 populated with information about domains, hosts, and the contacts associated with them. The names of the administrative and technical contacts for registered domains are automatically entered into the database when domain name applications are processed by the InterNIC. This information may be obtained, for example, by querying the WHOIS server 15 through a local WHOIS client, an interactive telnet session, e-mail, or the InterNIC's Web-based form.

L1: Entry 37 of 53

File: USPT

Jan 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6182227 B1

TITLE: Lightweight authentication system and method for validating a server access request

Detailed Description Text (3):

As Web server 12 is assumed to be accessible via the public network, its second level domain identifying information is registered in a trusted shared resource 15. A representative trusted resource is the InterNIC WHOIS server, which has an associated database 17. InterNIC is a cooperative activity between the National Science Foundation and Network Solutions, Inc. The InterNIC's WHOIS service provides a way of finding e-mail addresses, postal addresses and telephone numbers of those who have registered "objects" with the InterNIC. Using WHOIS, one can determine the person or persons who actually administer a particular site. In particular, WHOIS includes the online database 17 populated with information about domains, hosts, and the contacts associated with them. The names of the administrative and technical contacts for registered domains are automatically entered into the database when domain name applications are processed by the InterNIC. This information may be obtained, for example, by querying the WHOIS server 15 through a local WHOIS client, an interactive telnet session, e-mail, or the InterNIC's Web-based form.